

DEFECTIVE BABY DIVIDES DOCTORS

Clergymen United in Declaring Infant Should Have Been Saved.

PRECEDENT A PERIL, PROFESSOR ASSERTS

Decision of the Mother Should Prevail, Declares Dr. Stechman—Scientists Disagree.

New prominent in New York yesterday discussed the principle involved in the case of the six-day-old defective baby in Chicago who was allowed to die. Some vehemently declared that everything possible should have been done to prolong the life of the child; others just as vehemently asserted that the child was a burden to humanity and should have been permitted to die.

Physicians were divided on the question. Clergymen were almost unanimously opposed to permitting the child to die. There was no harmony of opinion among scientists and sociologists. Those opposed to the sacrifice of the child were headed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Monsignor Lavelle argued that no individual has a right to condemn a life that might be saved. A physician, he said, is bound to do his utmost for the preservation of life.

"If the facts were as reported," replied Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of the department of sociology of Columbia University, "the child should have been allowed to take the course of nature and die. If more children of that kind had been left to die hitherto there would not now be so many 'maladjusted' men and women to object to permitting such children to die."

Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, political science instructor at Columbia, endorsed Dr. Giddings' view. He asserted that each case should be decided on its merits.

Physician's Duty to Save Life.

"A physician's duty is to save life," asserted Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Commissioner of Health of New

York. "He should not be concerned with consequences."

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, president of the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, said: "When a soul is brought into the world it is not for man to decide whether that soul should be annihilated. All life is the gift of God. God alone can give and take life. On the same grounds would I object to suicide, no matter how horrible the suffering of the individual. No human being can tell whether or not the physical conditions of another human being's life cannot be improved."

Frederic H. Robinson, president of "The Medical Review of Reviews," declared that Dr. H. J. Haiselden's course in refusing to extend the child's suffering bordered on the heroic. He expressed the hope that other physicians would follow the example of the Chicago surgeon.

"Doctors do not kill and have no right to kill," said Dr. Abraham Jacobson. "They do not, furthermore, claim that right."

Professor Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, said: "If proper judicial safeguards can be interposed, it is right to put a person out of his suffering when he is sure to die soon anyhow."

The Rev. John Howard Melish pointed out that a man cannot know what the future holds in store for a child. "If the child of the Chicago baby everything had been left to science," he continued, "it is at best a guess."

"In the last analysis the question as to whether or not the child should live depended upon the decision of the mother," said Dr. F. W. Stechman, of the Post-Graduate Hospital. "It cannot be said that Mrs. Bollinger is an unnatural mother because she consented to allow her child to die."

Mother Ahead of the Times.

"Perhaps, on the other hand, she is a hundred years ahead of her time. Certainly we would be a great deal better off if society could be rid of mental defectives."

"Every effort should have been made to save the life of the Bollinger child," said Dr. George O'Hanlon, medical superintendent of Bellevue Hospital. "As long as there was life there was hope. Dean Joseph French Johnson, of the New York University School of Commerce, thought that if the physician was correct in his belief that the child was an imbecile he had followed the right course in permitting nature to go ahead."

"My stand in this matter is determined by individual cases," said Dr. Simon Baruch. "No one surgeon ought to decide. There should be a consultation of surgeons in all such cases."

Dr. Alvah T. Doty, former Health Officer of the Port of New York, said that if the best authorities had proven the child to be a "monster" there was

NO RIGHT TO DOOM BABY, SAYS MONSIGNOR LAVELLE

Monsignor M. J. Lavelle yesterday argued against such sacrifices as that of the Bollinger baby.

By MONSIGNOR M. J. LAVELLE.

It seems to me that every physician is bound to do his utmost for the preservation of life. Defectiveness is a very relative term. Every one of us is deficient in many things. It is difficult to conceive that any individual has a right to judge that a child with a certain number of defects shall be added to live, whereas another, with a greater number, shall be allowed to die. We have nothing, that I know of, in custom or jurisprudence that establishes such a principle, and less than nothing whereby we could determine the point at which it could be applied.

no reason for permitting a continuation of life.

Ernest K. Coulter, superintendent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said: "Who should say this Chicago baby would not have become a useful, even a happy, member of the community. I am for 'letting live.'"

"I do not believe any doctor has a right to refuse an operation to save life," said the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. "It is too vast a power, that of determining whether a defective child should be saved or not, to be given to any individual choice."

Professor Munro Smith, of the Columbia University Law School, said: "Nobody knows what the child might have become. It might have been possible to entirely cure him. The general rule that every effort to save life should be made should be adhered to. To establish a precedent in this case would open up dangers to society and put too much power in the hands of one man."

Defective Baby's Death Desirable, Women Say

Women were foremost yesterday in applauding the attitude of Dr. H. J. Haiselden, the Chicago surgeon, who preferred to let a baby die for lack of an operation rather than live with every prospect of becoming hopelessly defective, mentally and morally.

Of eight prominent women who were interviewed only three were emphatically opposed to permitting the child to die in such circumstances.

"I am amazed that there should be more than one point of view," declared Louise Closser Hale, author and actress, of 137 West 110th Street. "It seems to me a noble thing on the part of the physician who declined to save such a life as that of the child who would inevitably be, and of the baby's mother, who concurred in his opinion."

Dr. Anna Shaw, suffrage leader, insisted that a child's life should be saved at any cost to its family or to the community.

"The poor little baby had a right to our hope and protection," she said. "I think that the operation for saving this child's life should have been performed even if the infant was congenitally defective."

Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, former actress, suffragist and mother of two-year-old twins, said: "It is very sad for the community that such children should be permitted to grow up, but I hardly see how any doctor could venture to assume such a responsibility. It is a question that demands a great deal of thought."

Mrs. Mary Ware Bennett, of 350 West Fifty-fifth Street, prominent among clubwomen, said: "I think the physician has done a big, humanitarian thing! Since there is no way of curing see how any one can fairly criticize Dr. Haiselden. The position he has taken is the bravest, frankest and most honest thing he could have done."

Dr. Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie, of Brooklyn, declared she considered the Chicago surgeon entirely right in declining to perform an operation that would result in unhappiness to the child, its family and the entire community.

"If the baby were my own, and I were convinced beyond doubt that it could never be normal, I should do as they did," said Dr. Muncie.

Mrs. Vladimir Simkovich, head of Greenwich House, was opposed to the attitude of Dr. Haiselden, regarding it as a dangerous precedent.

"Individual doctors ought not to have the power to take life into their own discretion," she said. "It would be infinitely better to have some kind of a community board to decide such questions."

Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement, approved of not taking extraordinary measures to prolong life in the case of the hopelessly mentally defective, but thought it was practically impossible for a doctor to make an adequate diagnosis of a baby's mind.

Inez Milholland Boissevain, of 71 Broadway, suffragist and lawyer, said: "The child should be put out of the way before he is a burden to his family. In case of course, that every point known to medical science has been tried in vain. If it can be proved that the child is incurable, I believe that it should not be allowed to live."

Right to Let Baby Die, Says Medico-Legal Society

That Dr. H. J. Haiselden was right in refusing to operate upon a defective baby to save its life was the decision reached last night at the opening fall meeting of the Medico-Legal Society held at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Clark Bell, LL.D., presiding. The following resolution, introduced by Oscar J. Smith, was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the Chicago physician is to be recommended for his humane action in allowing an imbecile child to die rather than make an effort to prolong its life."

Dr. Bell said that any one who criticized the action of Dr. Haiselden could not be aware of the vast deal of medical precedent behind him, and emphasized the fact that the physician was not taking life, but merely refusing to prolong it.

Among the other speakers were Dr. T. C. Crothers, president of the society, who discussed the effect of the drug habit upon users; Floyd B. Wilson, LL.D., who addressed the meeting upon the subject of premeditation; and Harry Gaze, who spoke on the new scientific theory of longevity.

"At 100 years old a man ought to possess more youth than ever before," Mr. Gaze declared. "He ought to be superbly strong, and at the time of his most brilliant mental activity. The speaker declared that this desirable condition was within reach if people would co-operate with 'the system of changing units' upon which they were fashioned."

Contributions were read from the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Helva A. Lockwood, LL.D., of Washington.

Murder Witness Murdered.

Keypoint, N. J., Nov. 17.—Riddled with buckshot, the body of Sabato de Mauro, a track walker, was picked up near this place to-day. A train had run over the body, severing the left foot. De Mauro was to have been the principal witness at the murder trial of Joseph Romano, who is under the charge of having killed Pasquale Granato five months ago.

TIFFANY & Co. DIAMOND RINGS SQUARE, ROUND, MARQUISE AND FANCY DIAMONDS

NAPOLÉON, MILTON, DEMOSTHENES, BYRON AND KAISER WERE DEFECTIVE

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Nov. 17.—In support of her contention that defectives should be permitted to live, Jane Addams, head of Hull House, gives out this list of famous persons who were afflicted with infirmities at birth:

Helen Keller—She was not born with infirmities, but they came soon afterwards. Despite blindness, deafness and loss of power of speech, she refused to be discouraged. She is an accomplished woman to-day—a benefit to the world.

John Milton, one of the two greatest English poets—Wrote "Paradise Lost," though he was blind.

Lord Byron—Born clubfooted, but he became one of the sweetest singers of English verse, a social favorite, a soldier of fortune and a man to whom the world must ever pay tribute.

De Quincey—Master of English. Is generally credited with having been what scientists term to-day a "mental defective."

Robert Louis Stevenson—Author of "Treasure Island," was tubercular from early life. He was forced to fight daily to keep the life spark burning, yet he wrote some of the masterpieces of American literature.

Napoleon—According to the modern physician, probably went through life without thyroid glands. He was an undersized sickly boy and man, yet he rose from a poor Corsican to be Emperor of France, world's greatest military strategist, conqueror of Europe and framer of the still living Napoleonic Code.

Emperor William of Germany—Leading figure in the European war. Has fought ill health from earliest life. One of his arms has been withered from babyhood, yet with but one good arm the Kaiser does many things to-day that the ordinary man with two arms cannot do.

Marshall P. Wilder—Made king and pauper laugh, even though a physical dwarf. He taught himself to be so entertaining that the world forgot his deformities, and he died known as one of the world's greatest comedians.

Demosthenes—Greatest of Greek orators, was born tongue-tied. Talleyrand—French diplomatist, was born a cripple. It was he who said: "Only fools and women write letters."

Peter Stuyvesant—Early Dutch Governor of New York and founder of the present Stuyvesant family in America, had but one good leg. This did not deter him from becoming a great leader. Also he was one of the best bowlers of his day.

Dr. Charles Proteus Steinmetz—Wizard of the General Electric Company and a rival for fame of Thomas A. Edison, has suffered from physical infirmities from babyhood.

LIFE IS DENIED DEFECTIVE BABY

Continued from page 1

also as a humanitarian, remarked: "Chloroform unfit children. Show them the same mercy that is shown beasts that are no longer fit to live."

Tried to Kidnap Child.

An effort to kidnap the defective baby before it died was made to-day by a woman who said she was a Mrs. Walsh. The woman had the baby for three hours before she was found in a room of the hospital and deprived of the infant. She said that she had read in the papers of the plans made by Dr. Haiselden to let the baby die.

"It isn't right to kill babies," Mrs. Walsh said. "I am opposed to human beings killing each other, and I will do everything I can to prevent the science decree from being carried out."

The baby was placed under a close guard of nurses after the discovery of Mrs. Walsh, who had left a bundle of bedclothes in the baby's crib to resemble the infant.

She would not give an address, but was finally driven.

Many times to-day Mrs. Anna Dollinger, the mother, asked:

"Is it dead?"

She remained steadfast in her belief that death was best for the little one. She has three healthy children, and the plight of the condemned one is believed to have been due to an attack of typhoid fever which the mother suffered recently.

Dr. Robertson, Commissioner of Health, who directed the city and county inquiry, strongly disagrees with Dr. Haiselden. "The function of the doctor is primarily the saving of life and the relieving of pain," he said. "I would like to make a quotation which would seem to fit the case: 'Ages long will tell a story old of triumphs wrought unending of things once held as naught.'"

"Who can say if this life were saved what it might amount to? It seems to me that the usual course would have been to have saved the life and let the consequences take care of themselves. I know Dr. Haiselden is a courageous man. Maybe he is right, but it seems that if the physician is to take the right of deciding which life he shall save and

which he may not it may open a dangerous field."

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, who last night bitterly denounced Dr. Haiselden for his stand, said to-day defectives were not necessarily a burden to society, and in many cases of persons living as well as dead they had been among the world's greatest men and women. She named these persons to show that a physician or a hospital board has not the right to assume the prerogative to say that any person shall be killed, but is required by the highest moral law to save every life that possibly can be saved.

Dr. Haiselden is a bachelor, but he has not let that interfere with a striking proof that he is a man of intensely humane sentiments. He has adopted two girl babies from the German-American Hospital, where he is the chief of staff, after they had been abandoned by their parents. One of the girls is four years old and is unusually bright. The other is a mite, born only a few months ago. Of course, the babies receive the best of care at the physician's home, under the direction of nurses of the hospital.

Allen and Anna Bollinger live at 2013 Fletcher Street. The father is foreman of the repair department in the Lincoln Avenue barns of the Chicago surface lines.

Four mothers, patients at the German-American Hospital, agreed with Dr. Haiselden that it was proper to let the child die.

Play to Uphold Chicago Doctor.

In support of Dr. H. J. Haiselden, of Chicago, who refused to save the life of a defective child, "The Medical Review of Reviews," announced yesterday that it would produce Reulph Poynter's play, "The Unborn," in Chicago next Monday. Officials of the publication have been started by the parallel of the Haiselden action to the plot of the play, and will also produce the drama which deals with the limitation of offspring.

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spring in this city the following week, probably at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

EUGENIA KELLY WEDS AL DAVIS

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married to-night. I don't know that she will ever get married."

Eugenia Kelly's name first appeared in the newspapers on May 23, when her mother, Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, had her brought into Yorkville court as an incorrigible child. In her complaint she alleged that her daughter—heiress to \$900,000, and a granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly—had become so willful in her determination to associate with a group of tango parlor artists that the drastic step of having her arrested was necessary. Released on bail, Miss Eugenia fled to the home of her sister, Mrs. Ralph Hill Thomas, at Sands Point, Long Island, where she remained in seclusion for several days.

Her arrest was the signal for a great upheaval in Gotham's tango zone. Defectives employed by Mrs. Kelly alleged that Eugenia had been victimized by dancers, who stole her jewelry and separated her from large sums of money.

The names of Al Davis and Dickey Warner were mentioned as the girl's constant associates. It was understood that Bonnie Glass, a dancing partner of Davis, had given Mrs. Kelly the information which led to Eugenia's arrest.

Three days later after many conferences between lawyers and friends there was a reconciliation scene in the Yorkville Court. Eugenia said that she would go back home to her mother's apartment, at 116 East Sixty-third Street. Al Davis had disappeared. Mrs. Kelly announced that she and her daughter would take a trip through Panama as soon as they had recovered from the strain of the previous few days.

Davis Wins Love Chase.

They went to Mackinaw Island, Michigan. On August 27 it was reported that Al Davis was staying at the same island, and it was on this date that Miss Kelly declared: "I'm going to marry Al Davis." Mrs. Al Davis, wife of Davis, had brought suit for a divorce in May.

The decree making final the divorce was signed Tuesday morning by Justice Pendleton in the Supreme Court.

When the Kelly case was in the public eye, the divorce of John F. McIntyre, attorney for Mrs. Kelly, said that even though Eugenia should marry Davis, control of the estate that she is to inherit on her twenty-first birthday would not pass to her husband until the court has heard into the matter.

Davis sued Mrs. Kelly for \$100,000 damages on November 4, alleging that his integrity and reputation had been damaged by her remarks in the newspapers about his purpose in going to Mackinaw Island.

Army and Navy Orders; Movements of Warships

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, November 17.

ARMY.

First Lieut. ROBERT M. DANFORD, 2nd Field Artillery, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, transferred to 1st Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

First Lieut. GEORGE H. MALONE, Jr., 4th Cavalry, transferred to 1st Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

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NAVY.

Capt. A. P. SIBLAUGH, detached command Midshipman, 1st to home and wait orders.

Capt. L. H. CHANDLER, detached command Midshipman, 1st to home and wait orders.

Capt. EDWIN A. ANDERSON, to home and wait orders.

Capt. C. B. BRITAIN, detached command Midshipman, 1st to home and wait orders.

Capt. ARTHUR M. NORTHER, detached command Midshipman, 1st to home and wait orders.

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MOVEMENTS.

Nov. 15—Baltimore to Manhattan.

Nov. 16—Chattanooga to Boston, Cleveland and Chicago.

Nov. 17—Cleveland to Boston, Cleveland and Chicago.

Nov. 18—Cleveland to Boston, Cleveland and Chicago.

FIRE RECORD.

Nov. 17—Classon Point rd., near Bolton av.; automobile.

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WOULD ABOLISH U. S. CONTROLLER

Advisory Council Urges That Reserve Board Be Given His Functions.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 17.—Abolition of the office of Controller of the Currency and other recommendations of the Advisory Council were considered by the Reserve Board at a long session to-day.

The recommendations of the Advisory Council follow:

First—That the work of the office of the Controller of the Currency be absorbed and administered by the Federal Reserve Board.

Second—That any national bank not in a central reserve city be permitted to make loans secured by improved and unencumbered farm lands situated within the loaning bank's Federal Reserve district, or in the next adjoining district, providing the land is not more than a hundred miles from the office of the bank.

Third—That a reduction of two-thirds

of the present paid-in capital of the reserve banks be made, leaving the subscribed capital and double liability as now constituted.

Fourth—That the anti-trust act be amended, making more liberal the so-called interlocking directorate provision. At present a man cannot serve as director of two banks or trust companies if one of them is a member of the reserve system. This would provide that he could not serve in more than two.

Fifth—That the anti-trust act be amended to permit joint stock ownership by national banks or banks organized to do business in foreign countries through branches.

Sixth—That national banks with a capital of not less than \$1,000,000 be permitted to establish branches, provided that no branch banks be permitted outside the city in which the bank itself is located.

On the question of usury the Council held that the rate of interest paid the public deposits is regulated by the amount of wealth in the communities in which the banks do business.

The Council also passed the following resolution:

Resolved—That this Council is unalterably opposed to any provision whereby farm loan bonds described in the Hollis bill may become security for loans from Federal Reserve banks and to be held made a basis for acceptances by member banks.

They would be permitted to live, Jane Addams, head of Hull House, gives out this list of famous persons who were afflicted with infirmities at birth:

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